

Sysrinchium angustifolium Mill. Common in meadow land. Apparently common throughout the state. Reported from Providence [Rhodora 1:106].

Cerastium arvense L. Few specimens in cultivated areas. Reported from Cumberland and Providence [Plants of Rhode Island, J. L. Bennett, 1888].

Funkia ovata Spreng. Common in cultivated areas. Reported from Providence [Rhodora 1:47].

Sparganium americanum var. *androcladum* (Engelm.) Fernald & Eames [Rhodora 9:87]. Common in very swampy ground. Reported from Providence, Cranston, Warwick [Rhodora 1:105].

FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.

THE TYPE LOCALITY OF SPHAGNUM FAXONII.

HARLEY HARRIS BARTLETT.

THE March number of RHODORA contains a translation from Hedwigia of the original description of *Sphagnum Faxonii* Warnst. There only the following meagre information is given as to the origin of the type specimen: "Massachusetts, 16 Sept., 1891, leg. Faxon." Warnstorff has been so kind as to send me part of his type material in order that I might match it with more accurately labeled specimens in the duplicate collection of Faxon *Sphagna* at the Harvard Cryptogamic Herbarium, and thus gain accurate knowledge as to the type locality. Search for plants collected on 16 Sept., 1891, proved successful,—enough were found to prove beyond peradventure that on that date Mr. Faxon collected at Streeter Pond in Lisbon, New Hampshire. Furthermore, on that date he collected no peat moss more closely allied to *Sphagnum cuspidatum* (the nearest affinity of *Sphagnum Faxonii* is with this species) than *Sphagnum recurvum* var. *parvifolium*. It seems necessary to conclude, therefore, that both the locality and date given in Warnstorff's article are incorrect.

An examination of all the *Sphagnum cuspidatum* and allied species in the Faxon collection showed but one number which matched the type material of *Sphagnum Faxonii* sent by Warnstorff, namely no. 1049, collected at Sunken Heath, Mt. Desert Island, Maine, 29 June,

1891, by Mr. Faxon, in company with Mr. Rand. This number agrees with the type not only in structural details, but also in those elusive characters of habit which so often give individuality to all the material of the same collection. In the present case the identification of the Mt. Desert plant as the original source of Warnstorff's type is strongly confirmed by the presence, intermingled with both specimens, of the same hepatic, which has been determined by Prof. Evans as *Lophozia inflata* (Huds.) M. A. Howe. It may be mentioned in passing, although it must be admitted that in view of the small number of botanists who collect hepatics it is at best a doubtful argument in favor of Mt. Desert as the type locality of *Sphagnum Faxonii*, that *Lophozia inflata* has never been reported from Massachusetts.

As a check upon the accuracy of the data accompanying the specimens at the Harvard Cryptogamic Herbarium, Mr. Rand's Mt. Desert herbarium was examined, and, as expected, still more of the characteristic original material of *Sphagnum Faxonii* was found, again intermingled with *Lophozia inflata*. Mr. Rand's herbarium afforded, also, two additional stations for the plant on or near Mt. Desert,—Great Marsh Heath, Sea Wall and Great Cranberry Isle. In two cases the labels gave the habitat as "shallow pools." The local use of the word "Heath" on Mt. Desert is explained in the introduction to Rand and Redfield's "Flora of Mt. Desert Island, Maine." Here will also be found citation of all the specimens now referred to *Sphagnum Faxonii*, catalogued under vars. *plumulosum*, *submersum* and *falcatum* of *Sphagnum cuspidatum*.

To determine the relationship of *Sphagnum Faxonii* with other members of the *Cuspidata*, which occur in the same region, should prove an interesting problem to the bryologists of the Josselyn Botanical Society during their annual meeting at Mt. Desert in August.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

SOME ALGAE FROM HUDSON BAY.

WILLIAM ALBERT SETCHELL AND FRANK SHIPLEY COLLINS.

HUDSONS BAY is a large body of salt water lying in the Northern portion of North America, between lat. 51° N. and 64° N. and long. 77° W. and 95° W., and nearly enclosed by land. There have been